years. So far 25,298 farm youths were trained in phase-I and 6,976 farm youth were trained till June, 1993 under phase-II of the project. The training is being provided through farmer training units, rural development Institutes, agricultural schools etc.

Further, the scheme 'Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM)' is also under implementation in rural areas which aims at providing technical and entre-preneurial skills to rural youth including young farmers in the age-group 18—35 years. The identification of beneficiaries is done by the Block Development Officers and short term training in different trades including agricultural sector is imparted to the trainees. The Scheme will continue to be implemented during the 8th Plan period.

Implementation of Anti-Poverty Programme

1033. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the major anti-poverty programmes under implementation;

(b) whether the targets set under these programmes have been achieved, if so, the performance during last three years;

(c) what are the shortcomings noticed in the implementation of these programmes; and

(d) the steps taken to remove these shortcoming and to make the programmes more result-oriented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b) The major poverty alleviation programmes under implementation by the Centre are (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). The main objective of IRDP is to enable the identified rural poor families to cross the poverty line. This objective is sought to be achieved by providing income generation assets to the beneficiaries through Government subsidy and bank loan. As regards JRY this programme aims to generate additional gainful employment for the unemployed/underemployed persons both men and women in the rural areas.

A new scheme called Employment Assurance Scheme has also been launched from 2nd October, 1993 in 1752 RPDS blocks in the country. Its primary objective is to provide 100 days of unskilled manual labour to the rural poor, who are in need of employment. The performance under JRY is monitored in terms of mandays of employment generated. The target of employment generation fixed and achieved under IRDP and JRY during the last three years are given as under:—

Year	IRDP (Nos. of families in Lakh)		JRY (Lakh mandays)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1990-91	23.71	28.98	9291.00	8745.60
1991-92	22.52	25.37	7354.40	8092.00
1992-93	18.75	20.69	7538.00	7821.00

The achievements of both the programmes generally exceeded the targets and concerted efforts were made to implement the programmes successfully during the period.

(c) and (d) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP): Some of the major shortcomings noticed in the implementation of IRDP include coverage of ineligible

families for assistance, low level of per capita investment and lack of infrastructural and marketing facilities. In order to remove these shortcomings and make this programme more result oriented, the Government of India initiated a comprehensive survey of below poverty line families for the 8th Five Year Plan in order to ensure that assistance under IRDP is given only to eligible families. Efforts are also being made to raise the level of per capita investment and improve the qualitative aspects of the programme. The family credit Plan is to be extended to a larger number of districts to ensure higher investment per family. Greater emphasis is also being given on setting up District Marketing Societies and filling up crucial gaps in infrastructure. A High Level Credit Committee has been set up under RBI to review all aspects of implementation of IRDP and recommend measures for improvement.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) : As per concurrent evaluation conducted to assess the impact of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, the following shortcomings noticed :—

(i) In majority of the cases Panchayat Heads were not exposed to training for undertaking JRY works.

(ii) Delay in completion of works undertaken by the Village Panchayats.

(iii) There is shortage of funds with the Village Panchayats.

(iv) Utilisation of locally available material was less that 50%.

(v) The average wages paid to the unskilled workers under JRY was lower than the local average wages paid to such workers under the Yojana.

The above shortcomings noticed have been taken up with the concerned State Government for appropriate remedial measures.

Employment Scheme for the Rural Poor

1034. **SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH** : Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any scheme for assured employment for the rural poor ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have made any survey to identify the rural poor either at State level or district level or block level in the country ; and

(d) if so, number of such areas identified of rural poor state-wise stating the target and time if any fixed by Government to provide employment to the rural poor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) and (b) A new scheme called Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) is being implemented from 2-10-1993 in the rural areas of 1752 blocks in the country in which the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) is in operation. The scheme aims at providing 100 days of unskilled manual work to the rural poor who are in need of employment and seeking it. The works under the scheme are to be taken up during the lean agricultural season only, when there is reduced availability of rural unskilled wage employment in the farming sector. The expenditure under the scheme is borne by the Centre and the States in the ratio of 80 : 20. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh per block has so far been released to the States as Central share for implementation of this scheme in the RPDS Blocks during 1993-94. Further releases would be made depending upon the number of people seeking employment under the scheme and the resultant demand for funds from the State Governments.

(c) and (d) The identification of poverty has not been done on the basis of areas. It has, however, been worked out on the basis of people living below the poverty line which is based on the minimum nutritional requirement of 2400 calories per person per day in rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day for the urban areas. Using the household consumption expenditure data collected by the National